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ardent supporters of the established governments. Its influence, though great in breaking down European conservatism, was only indirectly, if at all, a force favorable to popular government. Nor do the seventeenth and eighteenth centuries speak for republican institutions. Even Rousseau failed to show how a republican government could be given to a large and rich state.

But the force of the American example was not lost in Europe, especially in France, where economic conditions and the national spirit were now preparing a revolt against established institutions. But even the French Revolution was not at first one against the king, and against monarchy as an institution there was hardly a voice till 1790. Republican enthusiasm, in fact, was soon overshadowed by the humanitarian enthusiasm for "liberty" and the desire for national glory. The victorious republic of France brought to Europe as a whole the substance of republicanism, though not its form, except in France itself. The breakdown of the old feudal principalities, the introduction of a system of government in which there is a greater degree of popular control, and an increased sense of responsibility on the part of monarchs, these were the permanent benefits which the revolution brought.

Republican enthusiasm continued to grow in Europe till 1848. But the Germans, Italians and Spanish were not won by it to abandon their attachment to monarchy. France itself only did so with great travail and by surrounding the republic with the pomp of the government she had overthrown. Monarchy, the author insists, is now more firmly intrenched than in 1848. Many causes have brought the change. The political intelligence of monarchs has improved. People have come to realize that the form of executive does not measure political or civil liberty. These latter have expanded not at the expense of monarchy, but at the expense of the privileged classes. Social reform has diverted attention from political reform. The successful policies of Bismarck have reawakened the popular confidence in strong monarchy. Finally, imperialism is unrepublican, the monarch is the great symbol of empire. No enthusiasm, the author declares, can be aroused for an elected president in a country composed of such diverse elements as the modern empire. "The republican movement has done its work. Its ideals have been appropriated—into the political system of Europe and most of the domestic programme of 1848 is now fixed—in the institutions of the continent which, save only in France, Switzerland and Portugal retains an explicit devotion to hereditary monarchy."

The ardent republican will find this book filled with a negative message. He who is enthusiastic for the substance, rather than the form of political and social freedom, will find it a chronicle of positive advance. Republican ideals in Europe are by no means a tradition.

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**Fisher, Joseph R.** *The End of the Irish Parliament.* Pp. xii, 316. Price, \$3.00. New York: Longmans, Green & Co., 1911.

Mr. Fisher's principal object is "to detach and bring into relief the events

connected with the 'decline and fall' of the Irish parliament" (p. vii). The result is a clear, concise history of that institution during the last thirty-three years of its existence, with an introductory chapter on conditions previous to 1767. The style is pleasing.

Although these qualities may recommend the book to the "general reader," for whom it was apparently intended (p. vii), its positive contribution to our knowledge is small. Several volumes of correspondence published by the Historical Manuscripts Commission and the Macartney papers are mentioned in the preface (p. v), but they have not been drawn upon heavily. There are new facts about the corruption during the viceroyalty of Townshend, additional light on the attitude of Pitt and Rutland in 1784 and 1785 towards the questions of reform of the Irish parliament and Irish commercial relations, and items here and there on various aspects of the subject. There is little else that has not been told already by well-known writers.

As a summary of the existing literature on the subject the book is also of doubtful utility. The author states that although hundreds of writers have been consulted, most of them have yielded little (p. vii). Froude and Lecky seem to have furnished the bulk of the material. The works of these historians differ much in critical value, but the author appears to follow sometimes the one, sometimes the other without manifest principles of selection. The scarcity of footnotes adds to the difficulty, and is especially regrettable in the case of citations which constitute a liberal part of his narrative. One-fourth of chapters V and VI, for example, is enclosed within inverted commas. Of these citations over sixty per cent can be found in the pages of Froude and Lecky, where much of it is likewise enclosed. Quotations made both by Mr. Fisher and by Mr. Froude or Mr. Lecky are often presented by Mr. Fisher as statements of contemporaries, but, since he rarely indicates the sources whence he derived such quotations, it is difficult to ascertain whether they are what contemporaries said, or what Mr. Froude or Mr. Lecky said contemporaries said. Since Mr. Froude's citations from original sources are frequently incorrect, this impairs the value of Mr. Fisher's work. His laxity in this respect may be explained, perhaps, by his own disregard for the sanctity of quotation-marks (*e. g.*, pp. 154, 190-191, 227, 269, 311). These inherent characteristics make it necessary to use the book, if at all, with caution.

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**Fite, Emerson D.** *The Presidential Campaign of 1860.* Pp. xiii, 356. Price, \$2.00. New York: Macmillan Company, 1911.

This book deals with the most important Presidential campaign ever waged in this country. In a way our entire history was in preparation for it. Consequently to understand it one must read our history, certainly from 1776 up to that time. But one cannot compress all this into a brief volume and then give the history of the campaign proper. Professor Fite had one of two courses open to him, either to give a bare synopsis so meager in